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Established 1837

Sociologists Say Yes

Spain — Is It Ready, Now, for Democracy?

By Stanley Meisler

MADRID, Sept. 13.—For years, the image of Spain remained the same: A rural, rigid, Catholic society in which both the



Gen. Francisco Franco

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Syria Said To Deliver Deadline On Peace

BEIRUT, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Syria is reported to have warned that unless progress is made soon to end the Lebanese civil war peacefully, it will "exercise its military option" here.

The Syrians were reported to have informed the Palestinians that there must be progress for a political settlement before Sept. 23, when President-elect Elias Sarkis will take over power from President Suleiman Frangieh.

Nothing has been disclosed officially about the outcome of the talks, which were believed to have revolved mainly about the implementation of an agreement which the two sides concluded in Damascus July 29 for getting the 17-month-old Lebanese crisis on the road to a solution.



ULSTER VIOLENCE—Two burned out buses block Belfast's Shankill Road after Members of Protestant Ulster Defense Association hijacked and burned them.

Belfast Disrupted After Group Vowed 'Week of Chaos'

BELFAST, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Belfast was hit by a wave of disruptive attacks today in what police said they feared was the start of a threatened "week of chaos."

At least 15 vehicles were hijacked and set afire. Many were public buses.

Many rail services were disrupted by bomb calls. Most highways leading into Belfast were blocked temporarily by

Says Nixon Campaign Gift Was Asked

Grumman Ex-Aide Cites Payoff Bid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—A former official of Grumman Corp. testified today that a White House aide in 1972 told him that a \$1-million contribution to President Richard Nixon's campaign "would help" Grumman obtain government support for the sale of planes to Japan.

Thomas Chestnam, former president of Grumman International, told the Senate subcommittee on multinational corporations that the issue was raised in April, 1972, by Richard Allen, then deputy assistant to the president for international sales and development.

Mr. Chestnam said he met with Mr. Allen to urge that Mr. Nixon raise the matter of Grumman aircraft sales during talks scheduled later that year between Mr. Nixon and Kakuei Tanaka, then the premier of Japan.

Search for Organic Materials

Hot Arm of Viking-2 Jams, Hinting Test of Life on Mars

ADENA, Calif., Sept. 13.—Scientists attempting to launch a mechanical arm on Viking-2 robot that was an important experiment whether there is life on

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150,000 Blacks Launch Walkout In Johannesburg

By David B. Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 13 (WP).—More than 150,000 black workers began a three-day strike here, South Africa's main financial and industrial center, today. It was the second time in the last three weeks that they have responded to a student call for a boycott to protest government racial policies.

Initial reports said that the strike was 75 to 80-percent effective among the 250,000 daily commuters from the sprawling black township of Soweto, eight miles south of here. In addition, blacks living in the northern township of Alexandra were reported to be respecting the strike appeal for the first time as were some colored workers.

But the strike failed to catch on in the administrative capital of Pretoria, where students had also issued pamphlets during the weekend calling for a walkout. There was no sign of its spreading to any of South Africa's other major industrial centers.

U.S. Rightists Are Assailed By Yugoslavs

Tanjung Asserts U.S. Tolerates Terrorists

By Michael Getler

BELGRADE, Sept. 13 (WP).—The Yugoslav government, apparently angered by the publicity given to the anti-Tito extremists who hijacked a jet during the weekend, has indirectly issued a sharp blast at what it calls "very powerful and influential reactionary U.S. circles" that oppose friendly relations with Yugoslavia.

The attack was made in an editorial by the diplomatic correspondent of the official Tanjung news agency, which normally reflects Foreign Ministry positions.

The article appears to represent a further deterioration in official U.S.-Yugoslav relations that have been worsening for the last few months.

Reuter's reported that a Yugoslav suggestion that the United States in any way supported the hijackers was called "unsubstantiated and totally without foundation" by a U.S. Embassy spokesman in Washington.

In Washington, the Associated Press said, the State Department said the Yugoslav government has "no grounds for complaint" about the way Washington responded to the hijacking.

The language in the editorial, especially the reference to "reactionary circles," struck observers here as closely resembling the wording of a highly unusual personal criticism made here publicly late in July by President Tito against the U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, Laurence Silberman.

Allegation of Spying
Marshall Tito's attack followed Mr. Silberman's successful efforts to gain release of a Yugoslav-born U.S. citizen—Lazlo Toth—who had been jailed on an allegation of spying.

The Tanjung editorial warned that "wrong are all those in the United States who think U.S.-Yugoslav relations can be maintained normally circles" at the same time the United States tolerates anti-Yugoslav terrorist acts.

Although the White House has already said that the hijackers will be brought to justice, this did not seem to satisfy the government here.

The editorial said the hijacking was just one in a "carefully planned series of acts" designed to cause the friendly course of relations adopted by the Ford administration "to be reconsidered."

Such efforts were also in evidence, Tanjung claimed, on the eve of the recent summit conference of nonaligned nations in Colombo. It was just before that meeting that Marshall Tito assailed Mr. Silberman.

Tanjung also characterized the "intense coverage in the information media" of this hijacking incident as also part of the plot aimed at jeopardizing Yugoslav prestige. Four U.S. newspapers were forced, as part of the hijackers' demands, to print lengthy texts of Croatian attacks on Marshall Tito and his policies.

Smith in Pretoria To See Vorster

PRETORIA, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith arrived here today to hold talks with Prime Minister John Vorster tomorrow.

The talks tomorrow are expected to center on the U.S. initiative in southern Africa.

Kissinger in Zurich

ZURICH, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived tonight from Washington for an overnight stop on his way to southern Africa to try to mediate in the racial conflicts there. Mr. Kissinger will fly to Tanzania tomorrow.

pan Typhoon Worst in Decade

KYO, Sept. 13 (WP).—The typhoon to strike the Japanese islands in a decade has left 43 missing, 43 missing, thousands homeless and disrupted life throughout the nation.

Gunmen Get 3 Million Francs In Raid at Deauville Casino

DEAUVILLE, France, Sept. 13.—A masked gunman broke into the Deauville casino early today, held nearly 40 persons at gunpoint and made off with 3 million francs (\$500,000). But they left a clue behind: the sound of their leader's voice.

But Leave Clue Behind

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Hanoi Sees U.S. Domestic Politics

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—President Ford today instructed Ambassador William Scranton to veto Vietnam's application for membership in the United Nations, the ambassador said.

The Vietnamese government immediately accused Mr. Ford of obstructing bilateral contacts and said his veto order was based on domestic political motives.

Mr. Scranton, emerging from a White House meeting with Mr. Ford, said the President ordered the veto because there has been "very little" response from Hanoi to U.S. demands for information about American missing in action in the Vietnam war.

Asked if election-year politics played any part in the decision, Mr. Scranton replied, "As far as I am concerned and as far as the President is concerned, we have not attempted to play politics at the United Nations. Politics played no part in the decision."

Mr. Scranton said he had received letters from the families of many of the soldiers missing in action.

"I frankly believe this is brutal and inhumane treatment of the families," he said.

Criteria for Admission
Vietnam, he said, fails to meet two criteria for admission to the United Nations and listed them as "peace loving" and "humanitarian."

The application for UN membership is scheduled to come before the Security Council tomorrow.

A statement issued at the UN by the Vietnamese said, "It is no secret to anyone that Mr. Ford's real concern is not on American MIAs and their families but on the vote in his election campaign."

Earlier today a spokesman for the Vietnamese Embassy in Paris said the Hanoi government has exchanged diplomatic notes with the United States for the last two months in an effort to establish normal relations between the two countries. He said the Vietnamese government has received "no positive reply" from Washington.

The spokesman said the Hanoi government took the initiative in the exchange "to express our goodwill toward the establishment of normal relations and the search for Americans missing in Vietnam."

Kissinger in Zurich

ZURICH, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived tonight from Washington for an overnight stop on his way to southern Africa to try to mediate in the racial conflicts there. Mr. Kissinger will fly to Tanzania tomorrow.

\$1 Million Bail Set

Five Hijackers Are Arraigned In N.Y. on Air Piracy Charge

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP).—Bail was set today at \$1 million for each of the five persons accused of the weekend hijacking of a Trans World Airlines passenger plane.

The high bail, set by a federal magistrate over objections of defense counsel, was ordered during a lengthy court proceeding that started with the appearance of the alleged leader of the hijacking and his wife.

The couple and three other men were arraigned on federal air piracy charges in the 30-hour, transatlantic hijacking they carried out apparently without being armed.

Before arraignment proceedings began in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, New York authorities moved to charge the five suspects with the murder of a policeman killed by a bomb found in a locker at Grand Central Station. Information from the hijackers led the police to the locker.

U.S. Magistrate Simon Cheshin scheduled a hearing in the case for Sept. 23.

The hijackers, who demanded and won wide publicity for their cause of Croatian separation from Yugoslavia, surrendered yesterday in Paris and were returned to New York, where they were arrested. They had taken over the plane by threatening to blow it up with what they said were "explosives" wired to their bodies but which turned out to be modeling clay.

Robert Metzger, one of 53 passengers and crew freed in Paris, gave this account:

"One of the hijackers, the one with a moustache, took this thing we thought was a bomb—it was like cotton dowels or tubes—and he ripped it up, and there was just fluff inside. [Then] he turned to us with a big smile and said, 'That's show biz.'"

Air piracy carries a minimum 20-year prison sentence but, if a death results from the piracy, life imprisonment can be imposed.

The hijackers were identified by the FBI as Zvonko Busic, 30, his wife, Julienne, 27, and Peter Matovic, 31, all of New York City; Frane Pesut, 25, of Fairview, N.J.; and Mark Vlasic, 29, of Stamford, Conn. The four men were born in Yugoslavia and Mrs. Busic is a native of Eugene, Ore., the FBI said.

Busic moved to New York four years ago from Cleveland, where he reportedly was once fined \$50 for pointing a weapon at another man. His sister said Busic met his wife while he was studying philosophy in Vienna. In 1970, Mrs. Busic was arrested in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, for dropping from a building pamphlets calling for Croatian independence. A court expelled her from Yugoslavia.

A spokesman for TWA said last night that officials were attempting to find out whether Mrs. Busic had been employed at one time as a stewardess for the airline. If she were, he said, she might have been aware of airport procedures that would have helped in smuggling the "explosives"—a belt the hijackers said was a bomb in a metal pot six inches in diameter wired as a make shift detonator—onto the plane.

Such a pot touched off a scare when the passengers and crew returned to Kennedy Airport. The flight engineer of the hijacked jetliner got off carrying a metal pot that he said one of the hijackers had given him as a souvenir, authorities said.

"It was a dud," a police spokesman said after bomb squad officers examined the package that looked similar to the cooking pot bomb that killed the New York policeman who was trying to disarm it Friday night.

The customs area of the TWA terminal was cleared until the bomb squad removed the flight engineer's package.

Warning by Giscard

PARIS, Sept. 13 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that France will be as strict with hijackers in the future as during the weekend with the hijackers of the TWA jetliner.

A statement issued by his office said: "The orders to act firmly during the recent hijacking, which were perfectly executed by the government and the minister of the interior, will from now on be applied to any similar attempt on French territory."

Syria Threat Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Christian Phalange party, said rightist forces fanned an attempt by members of the Moslem militia known as Al Mourabitoun to seize at rightist positions in the museum area. As many as 15 of the attackers were killed and 20 wounded, the radio claimed. It said the "infiltrators" began the attack early this morning.

The radio claimed, furthermore, that the Sudanese contingent of the Arab peace-keeping force helped the attackers and that an armored car destroyed in the fighting belonged to the Arab force.

Maj. Gen. Mohammed Ghoneim, the Egyptian commander of the Arab force, issued a statement last night declaring that his efforts with the combatants for arranging a truce in Beirut were successful. He expressed the hope that normal traffic between the Moslem and Christian quarters would be resumed as a result.

Communications between the two sides were disrupted because of the recurrence of fighting and shelling during the last 10 days.



DROUGHT'S OVER—Policemen in divers' outfits wading through flooded streets of Stokesley, England, yesterday after the River Leven overflowed during heavy rains.

Rain Causes Flooding in Area of Drought-Hit England

LONDON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Weekend rain has brought flooding to some parts of drought-hit Britain and saved thousands of householders from water rationing.

Families in a large area of northeast England, due to start collecting their water from street-

corner pipes, were told today that the rain had put off rationing for at least a week.

Up to three inches fell in Britain during the weekend but the National Water Council said: "We need 26 inches before we can say we have enough."

Weekend gales brought some flooding to the northeast coast. Streets in the market town of Stokesley were under five feet of water and families on the banks of the nearby River Leven had to be evacuated when it overflowed.

Some Response to Appeals Noted

Algiers Radio Aids Movement to Liberate Canary Islands

By Michael Goldsmith

ALGERS, Sept. 13 (AP).—For an hour every evening, Algeria's powerful radio transmitters broadcast a call for revolution against Spain.

The call is voiced in cultured Spanish and in grave tones by Antonio Cubillo, a 46-year-old lawyer who is the founder and driving force of a movement for the independence of the Canary Islands.

He claims that, since the death last year of Spain's Generalissimo Francisco Franco, a growing volume of fan mail and financial contributions has been reaching him from the Canaries and from Canarian exiles in Spain. Even Canarians in Venezuela and

Brazil are responding to the daily broadcasts, he says.

Once surrounded by African liberation movements' spokesmen in Algeria, Mr. Cubillo suffered then from a lack of credibility, because he had no effective propaganda outlet and purposely avoided threats of violence. All that has changed.

In December, Algeria—furious over Spain's ceding of the eastern Sahara to Morocco—gave Mr. Cubillo daily radio time. Encouraged by both Algeria and Libya, he has begun to threaten an "armed liberation struggle." The Libyan leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi, received him earlier this year and promised his full support.

"I realize that violence is the only language Spaniards understand," Mr. Cubillo said in an interview.

One by one, the liberation movements that had organized into full-fledged governments and their Algerian offices have become emboldened. Others, such as representatives of the Black Panthers of the United States and the Irish Republican Army, were quickly asked to leave.

Only a few of the movements remain—among them, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Mr. Cubillo.

"We reject the local autonomy offered by Spain and we are determined to hold out for total

News Analysis

Schlesinger's Visit to China Proceeds Despite Mourning

The author of the following article is a free-lance writer who writes occasionally for The Washington Post. He was a consultant-for-Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., in both of his presidential nomination campaigns and a founder of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority. He is accompanying Mr. Schlesinger as part of the press contingent.

By Ben Wattenberg

PEKING, Sept. 13 (WP).—The visit by former U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger to China, extended yesterday by a week because of the death of Mao Tse-tung, is a clear indication of the value China places on its relations with the United States because of a common perception of the threat of Soviet power.

Strong evidence of this importance was revealed shortly after Mr. Mao's death by sources here who said that Mr. Schlesinger had initiated the invitation and that shortly before his death he was informed of Mr. Schlesinger's arrival.

The original invitation was issued by Mao while Mr. Schlesinger was still secretary of defense but it was never withdrawn in the nine months since he was replaced.

Even after Mao's death, special recognition has been given to Mr. Schlesinger. He has been invited to place a wreath today at Mao's open casket, an honor extended to no other nonresident, noncommunist foreigner.

After Mao's death, the Schlesinger party at first was told by the Foreign Ministry that it would

not be able to complete the planned trip. But the ministry reversed itself yesterday and arranged for the party to fly tomorrow to Kweilin and remain there through the seven-day period of mourning for Mao, when no traveling by foreigners is to be allowed. On Sept. 19, the party will resume a truncated itinerary that still is to include places previously off limits for Westerners, including Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Western Sinkiang Province.

Clearly, the Chinese see something they like in Mr. Schlesinger, a symbol of a tough-minded American who has kept his eye on the ball. Mr. Schlesinger, they feel, knows what the Chinese know: that the Russians, powerfully armed and getting ever stronger, represent the gravest potential threat to world stability.

The Schlesinger party has been shown a number of military activities—an exhibition of how tunnels are used in guerrilla warfare, mock tank warfare in which the tank is demolished by a soldier running up to it and placing an "explosive package" on it (the term "Molotov cocktail" is not in favor here), demonstrations of how to rig a mine to explode when an enemy soldier opens a chicken coop and infantry troops going at each other with pugil sticks.

The U.S. party includes Brig. Gen. Robert W. Parke, an aide to Sen. Jackson; Edward Luttwak of the Johns Hopkins Center of Foreign Policy Research and William Whitson of the Congressional Reference Service's foreign-affairs section.

All along the journey the U.S. military experts have been told that "weapons are not decisive, people are." The Chinese believe that their greatest secret weapon is the spirit of their people.

Tunnels? Sticks? Mines? A chicken coop? Hand-to-hand warfare with a tank? Spirit? This, to oppose a superpower like the Soviet Union?

The first reaction by an American accustomed to debates about B-1s, laser warfare, MIRVs and ABMs is mild amusement even when one considers that the Chinese have much more than what was shown.

But then Americans quickly remember that all the super-sophisticated U.S. weaponry proved insufficient when the United States ran up against the "little men in black pajamas" in Vietnam. The Americans know it and the Chinese know it. The Chinese also want to make absolutely sure that the Russians know it.

So the Soviet Union is the common link in this visit. Can the Chinese stand up to the Soviet Army?

Maybe. And maybe is probably a good enough answer these days for the United States. That the Chinese foot soldiers in sneakers could pin down a million Soviet troops in Siberia would be just fine with Washington.

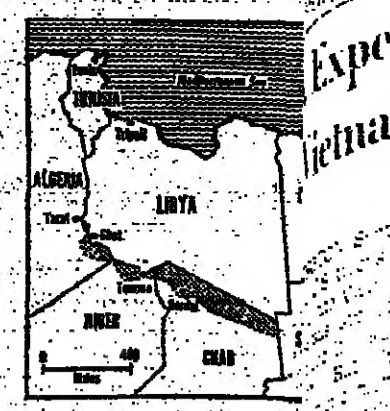
Can a Chinese-U.S. military alliance be put together? Can a nuclear power be wedded to a peasant army?

Probably not. What the theoreticians call "parallelism" can be encouraged but it probably ends there. The Chinese do what they have to do and so do the Americans. But both will acknowledge being temporary stockholders in the same enterprise.

Can Americans and Chinese reconcile all their earlier differences? Not really. At the 3d Garrison Division the other day, the Chinese commander giving the briefing mentioned that his division fought in North Korea in 1950 "against American aggression," and that it "killed 10,000 enemy troops."

Mr. Schlesinger's first comment when his turn came to speak was to tell his host that "his remarks were not in keeping with the historical record" and that, moreover, he had "strained the rules of hospitality."

The spot ended before it began when the Chinese translator softened the tenor of Mr. Schlesinger's response.



Shaded area is include Libya's new area of maps. It includes part of Chad, Niger and Algeria.

Libyan Map Annex Land Of Neighbors

TRIPOLI, Libya, Sept. 13.—Without fanfare or press, Libya's new official maps expand its southern border to take more than 52,000 square miles of territory from Algeria, Chad and Niger.

The territory, slightly larger than New York state, is rich in some of the world's most important minerals, including uranium and phosphates.

There has been no public test by any of the three states. Algeria has been in talks with Libya on the issue, and both Chad and Niger have reportedly been receiving substantial Libyan aid.

Libya's Premier Abdel Jalloud denied at a news conference last week that his government had seized land in border areas.

But official maps just published by the Foreign Ministry move the southern border 110 miles into Chad, giving Libya more than 37,000 miles of Libya's 7,500 miles off Niger and slightly off Algeria.

The possibility of a deposit seems to be the attraction. Private mineral interests in Tripoli say that ore deposits, in particular, prove substantial.

France has made mineral veins in the area, and a B-group now is carrying out detailed surveys. Indian companies have a contract to a steel mill on the Libyan and a rail line halfway to Chad border.

Chad's hold on the rugged territory along its northern border has always been tenuous. It has been reported in Tripoli that the Libyans moved into Chad some time ago.

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Chiefs of Army Party Gather in Peking for Rite

HONG KONG, Sept. 13 (AP).—Almost all of China's leaders, 15 of the 16 members of the Politburo, gathered in Peking to pay last respects to Chairman Mao Tse-tung as he lies in state.

Chinese television broadcast the funeral rites. It was the largest gathering of the leaders of the Communist party and Army since last party congress in January here, believe, and set the stage for a party to fill some of the vacancies in the party, government and army posts.

At the same time, more sages of condolence from China provinces to the party. Communist which Peking wished yesterday, indicated the factional quarrels that divided China's leaders of the last year are continuing.

Of the 18 provinces and that have sent messages so far, 13 have not mentioned the recent anti-rightist campaign and have instead stressed concern with unity and production, theme of the party's moderate line.

Mexico Funeral Bomb

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 13 (AP).—One person was killed and 50 were injured when a bomb went off during a ceremony to mark the 10th anniversary of the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City.

The explosion occurred at a ceremony in the city of Guadalajara, where the Olympic Games are being held.

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Secret Parts Of U.S. Plane Are Missing

By Robert Meyers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP).—Five pieces of classified electronic equipment, necessary for the operation of the weapons and target-tracking portions of the Navy's most advanced fighter plane, have vanished from the Oceana Naval Air Station complex in Virginia.

The equipment, valued at \$400,000, was earmarked for two F-14 Tomcat jet fighters. The F-14 is the only fighter believed capable of challenging one-on-one the most advanced Soviet plane, the MIG-25 Foxbat, one of which was flown to a Japanese airport last week by a defecting Soviet pilot.

The components, small enough to fit into a passenger car, were discovered missing Tuesday at Oceana.

The components are described as among the most sophisticated weapons, "acquisition" radar and target "acquisition" electronics gear available to the U.S. military, according to A. C. Ewers, public affairs officer at Oceana.

Navy officials decline to term the disappearance a theft as of yet, Mr. Ewers said.

"Stolen, Missing, or What?" "We just don't know where it is," he said. "We don't know if it's been stolen or missing, or what."

Naval Investigative Services personnel are searching for the five packaged components, Mr. Ewers said.

On Friday, NIS officers searched cars entering and leaving the Oceana station. No components were found, Mr. Ewers said.

A check of base repair stations and supply depots failed to turn up the equipment, Mr. Ewers said, and no paper work was found indicating that the equipment had been moved from its shelf position to another location, he added.

The sophisticated components were assigned to two F-14s that belong to Oceana's Fighter Squadron 101. All five F-14 squadrons on the East Coast are based at Oceana.

The F-14 carries Phoenix missiles and can launch six of them at the same time against targets at different locations.

The Foxbat can travel at three times the speed of sound, which is faster than the Tomcat. However, the U.S. plane is regarded as being more maneuverable.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot first reported the search for the equipment in its Sunday edition. It quoted "sources" as saying that the electronic gear would not be useful to someone who didn't have "a market" for it—meaning "someone who wanted to discover the Navy's secrets," the paper said.

Mr. Ewers said he thought it possible that the equipment might simply "turn up" somewhere.

Qadhafi Says Libya To Halt Aid to IRA

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi indicated in an interview published in the current issue of Newsweek that Libya would no longer provide arms to the Irish Republican Army.

In reply to a question about Libyan support for the IRA, the magazine quoted him as saying: "Our relations with London and Dublin are improving rapidly and we will soon be exchanging ambassadors with Ireland. The IRA chapter is behind us... I believe we should drop anything that does not present us with an imperative urgency."

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Stoessel, on Leaving Moscow, Is Optimistic on Future Ties

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (NYT).—After 2 1/2 years as the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Walter Stoessel Jr., who left his post today, is temperately optimistic about the future of Soviet-U.S. relations.

The mood prevails, he said in a recent interview, despite the risks posed by a continuing arms race, rising military budgets and the Russians' inclination to oppose U.S. interests in many parts of the world.

"It's hard to be very certain," he remarked, "but I feel that the détente relationship or the relaxation of tensions, whatever you call it, is rooted in sort of fundamental factors on both sides, for the Soviets and for ourselves, and that the factors will continue to operate."

Most basic is "a concern on both sides about avoiding nuclear war, nuclear confrontation," Mr. Stoessel said. "I think there is a concern on both sides to try to put some kind of limitation on strategic arms."

"Web of Interests"

"I think for the Soviets there are other interests also," the envoy said. "Their preoccupation with China leads them to want stability in some other areas. They are interested in trade, technology and I think we are interested also in more trade as a way to get the Soviets more interested in a normal relationship, building this web of interests, which I still think is valid, although it's a very long-term business."

Mr. Stoessel, 66, is a career diplomat with 30 years of experience in Soviet and East European affairs.

Central America Seeks Mediator

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—The foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador have agreed to designate a Latin American jurist as mediator in their countries' long-standing dispute.

Peruvian Ambassador Luis Alvarado, chairman of the Council of the Rio de Janeiro Pact, which was invoked in 1969 to halt a 5-day war in which 2,000 died between the two Central American nations, hailed last week's agreement as "an additional contribution" to peace in the Western Hemisphere.

Sources said that Argentine diplomat Eduardo Roca, a noted jurist, diplomatic troubleshooter and former envoy to the Organization of American States, might be chosen as mediator in the conflict, which has involved a land takeover by El Salvador peasants along the countries' poorly defined frontier.

Some social mobility is reported, blurring a bit the image of Spain as a country with a rigid class structure.

The interviews revealed that a third of those working had better jobs than their fathers and that some of those interviewed had better jobs at 40 than they had at 24.

Among those whose fathers were skilled workers, 37 per cent had the same kind of job, 31 per cent had generally better jobs, and 7 per cent had worse jobs.

Among those who had been laborers at 24, more than 80 per cent were still laborers at 40, but 19 per cent had better jobs. These jobs were better in both pay and prestige.



Walter Stoessel Jr.

the Russians have gained influence in the world, they have also acquired vested interests that would be harmed by drastic, destabilizing action.

"In a sense you could say they are perhaps in the process of becoming a more traditional kind of world power," Mr. Stoessel observed.

Study Sees Spain Changed

(Continued from Page 1)

But a better job did not often mean rising to another social class. Categorizing the jobs into management level, middle level and common level, the researchers found that only slightly more than 1 man in 10 had risen to a higher class than his father's.

Rate of Illiteracy

The same contradiction is found in the education statistics. Education is obviously changing Spain. The rate of illiteracy dropped from 19 per cent in 1940 to 9 per cent in 1970. The numbers of students in higher education tripled in the last 15 years.

At the same time, the children of managers and professionals tended to dominate the universities, while the children of workers and farmers had relatively few places there.

"Clearly," sociologist Antonio de Pablo Masa concluded, "the education system is reproducing in the children the same classes that exist in the parents."

Nevertheless, Mr. Pablo Masa sees hope for democracy in the changes that have occurred within the classes themselves.

In the 1930s, he says, the dominant bloc of classes, seeing its power endangered by democracy, brought on the Spanish Civil War to save itself. Now, according to Mr. Pablo Masa, this bloc is led by financiers and industrialists who want both entry into the European Economic Community and labor peace at home. To get both, he says, the financiers and industrialists believe there must be some kind of democratic system in Spain.

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Basque Strikers, Police Clash; 20 Injured

MADRID, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Violence flared again in the Basque region today during a leftist-inspired general strike protesting the killing of a factory worker by police.

Riot police using truncheons and tear gas—sometimes firing warning shots over the heads of demonstrators—killed more than 20 persons, hospital authorities said. One of the injured was hit by gunfire.

The incidents occurred during a one-day general strike called in the four Basque provinces by the Communist-dominated Workers' Commissions and other opposition groups.

Labor sources estimated the number of strikers at close to 200,000. According to government figures, 50,000 struck in the province of Vizcaya alone.

Early reports said that the most violent clashes between police and demonstrating strikers occurred in the towns of Basauri, Sestao and Santurtzi, where the protesters put up numerous street barricades.

The strikers protested the fatal shooting Wednesday of factory worker Jesus Maria Zabala in the town of Fuenterrabia, where police used firearms to break up an anti-government demonstration.

Mr. Zabala, 24, was the 31st person killed in political violence since the death last November of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. About half the deaths were the result of action by riot police or

the paramilitary Civil Guard. An almost equal number have been killed by Basque separatist guerrillas.

Labor sources said the strike was complete in Guipuzcoa Province, where it shut down only industrial plants but banks, shops and bars. It halted the publication of three daily newspapers of Sebastian, the provincial capital.

In Vizcaya Province, the strike affected almost all major industrial plants of Bilbao region, the sources said. Thousands of workers walked their jobs in Alava and Navarre provinces.

The labor situation also tense in the northwestern Galicia region, where an estimated 100,000 workers have gone on strike for more than a week to press wage demands. They were joined today by more than 11,000 leftist-led metalworkers in La Coruna Province demanding the opening of negotiations for a new contract.

er Delayed Stress

S. Experts Differ on Effect of Vietnam War on Veterans

By Eleanor Hoover

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Four years after U.S. troops were withdrawn from the Vietnamese war, veterans are still having difficulty adjusting to life. But there is no agreement among mental health experts whether such problems are directly related to their military experience.

The subject was discussed in a session of the 84th annual convention of the American Psychological Association here today.

The issue was something called "delayed stress" or "post-Vietnam syndrome"—a concept first presented in 1972 by a New York biologist, Chaim Shatan.

Mr. Shatan's view, "good veterans are turned into mass murderers" as a result of combat training. The idea, he said, is "unconsummated grief on the part of many men which deprives them of meaning in their current lives."

Mr. Shatan speculated that the symptoms would not occur immediately after leaving the war but that nine to 30 months later the veteran might begin to experience apathy, cynicism, alienation, depression, mistrust, insomnia, restlessness and impatience.

Mr. Shatan admitted that he has no scientific studies to support his beliefs. But he main-

tained that "impressive evidence suggests that thousands of combat veterans experience severe psychic suffering and tens of thousands may experience milder suffering that is never recognized."

In the discussion, opinion was about equally divided among the psychologists as to whether Mr. Shatan's predictions had come true.

Dr. Edgar Nace, a Pennsylvania research psychiatrist, reported on his study of 202 Vietnam combat veterans who had been addicted to heroin in the service. He said that most did not go on with the drug but that there was a significant incidence of other problems—depression, work upset and family disruption.

But Dr. Nace concluded that these problems are "related to prewar variables such as coming from broken homes and having less education."

Delayed-Stress Syndrome
Dr. Sarah Haley, of the Boston Veterans Administration Outpatient Clinic, on the other hand, argued that of 600 veterans she has seen or treated in the last few years, "the majority show signs of delayed-stress syndrome."

She charged that professionals often unconsciously shy away from or avoid such cases.

She added: "Most therapists have not treated people who have killed anyone. With Vietnam veterans they are confronted with people who as adolescents were abruptly and brutally stripped of their illusions and who now are struggling alone, trying to integrate their experience in a society that doesn't sanction the war they fought or in any way offer any purification ritual."

Most former prisoners of war, according to Dr. Philip Metzres of San Diego, who studied a group of 45 prisoners of war, appeared to have fewer civilian difficulties, service-related or not.

"There is evidence of delayed-stress syndrome among POWs," Dr. Metzres said. "In fact, the harsher the treatment by the captors, the better their adjustment was later."

Dr. Metzres explained, however, that his group of POWs was "older (average age 38 years), more experienced and came from a higher socio-economic level in society."

Increased Morbidity
Dr. Metzres mentioned a National Resources Council study which showed that five years after the Korean war, POWs began showing "increased morbidity and mortality."

"The long-term effects of captivity have yet to be looked at," Dr. Metzres concluded.

A Boston sociologist, Dr. Seymour Leventman, summing up the discussions, underscored certain "facts of reality" which should not be forgotten about Vietnam veterans.

"It was not a poor man's army but it was certainly a lower middle and upper working-class army," Dr. Leventman said. "And it had lots of blacks and other minority members in it."

"It was also a war fought in a moral vacuum and the harshest treatment many of the veterans got was when they returned," he said.

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Aide Says Ford Is Leading Carter In 12 to 14 States

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—President Ford's campaign manager said yesterday that the President is ahead of his Democratic opponent Jimmy Carter in "a dozen to 14 states."

James Baker, 34, chairman of the President's Ford Committee, did not identify the states by name. Instead, describing them as "traditional Republican states in the Midwest and Far West," along with some of the 10 states which the Ford campaign has described as key swing states.

In an appearance on a TV interview program, Mr. Baker said the Ford campaign committee has been "quite pleasantly surprised" by the results of voter preference polls it commissioned in 18 states. "That's not to say we haven't been disappointed in one or two instances," Mr. Baker added.

"We are very pleased with the strength we are seeing in the South," Mr. Baker said. He cited Mississippi but declined to say whether polls there showed the President actually ahead of Mr. Carter.

"The results of our polls should not be made public," Mr. Baker said, because they would help the Carter campaign.



MEETING THE TROOPS—NATO commander Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. chats with a long-haired Dutch soldier during maneuvers now under way in West Germany.

Major Suits Filed in Crackdown

Arizona, New Mexico Acting on Land Frauds

By Grace Lichtenstein

PHOENIX, Sept. 13 (NYT).—After two decades of a policy of "let the buyer beware," the country's fastest growing state and its equally land-rich neighbor are moving to crack down on allegedly deceptive land sales.

Working in cooperation with each other, other states and the federal government, the attorneys general of Arizona and New Mexico have in the last few months filed major lawsuits against land sales companies they say have bilked mostly out-of-state buyers of billions of dollars.

The most recent big suit was disclosed last week. It is against a bankrupt Phoenix company, Combined Equity Assurance Corp. A grand jury indicted 15 former officers and employees on 96 felony counts, including grand theft, while a civil suit charged them with 12 years of fraudulent business practices.

"It's taken a while to catch up," said Bruce Babbitt, the Arizona attorney general. "Historically, in the West, there hasn't been anything remotely resembling regulation of the real estate industry."

Mr. Babbitt, a Democrat who took office in January of last year, attributed the Southwest's land-fraud problems to "the mythology of the West, the frontier ethic, the notion that 'this is the land of red-blooded, unbridled free enterprise' where selling land 'was just like prospecting for gold.'"

Weak Laws Blamed
His counterpart in New Mexico, Tony Anaya, also blames powerful real estate interests in the Southwest—which are often tied in with the state or local government—weak laws, the availability of wide-open spaces and indifference on the part of many citizens.

"Even today," said Mr. Anaya, a Democrat who also took office in January last year, "there is no big public outcry against land fraud because local folks aren't the victims. They are the beneficiaries."

Mr. Babbitt declared that "virtually all sales of unimproved land" in Arizona "have been swindles." Mr. Anaya added that a multistate investigation conducted by his office identified 29 "entities" which moved from Florida to California to the Southwest over many years conducting these swindles. He estimated that 300 persons, nationwide, were responsible for almost all the land fraud.

Critics of the two men say they are both ambitious politicians who hope to capture big

headlines with land sales prosecutions. But the federal government—through the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Department—has also begun to investigate Southwest land sales because of alleged links between some companies and organized crime.

Sagebrush Tracts

Land speculation has made millions in cities such as Albuquerque, Dallas, Phoenix and Tucson. It has also made "subdivision" a dirty word in others, as sprawling tract-home towns have sprung up in the middle of sagebrush and cactus wastelands.

Both New Mexico and Arizona have focused their investigations on a large Tucson company, the Horizon Corp., listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Horizon is the largest landowner in New Mexico and the largest land company in Arizona, according to state officials. It also owns large blocks of property in Texas and New Mexico.

In March of last year, the Federal Trade Commission accused Horizon of deception in selling land. In June, Arizona filed a civil suit charging unfair sales practices and misrepresentation against the company and its officers. New Mexico followed last month with a similar suit.

Sidney Nelson, the chairman of the board of Horizon, charged that the state suits were "unwarranted and unjustified." He decried "follow-the-leader" tactics he said were used by Mr. Babbitt and Mr. Anaya, and he said that "negative publicity" had had a severe impact on the company's finances recently.

Mr. Nelson argued that in the "last few years" a wave of consumerism, litigation and skepticism in anything concerned with property "has come right down to bear on anyone in land development."

But law enforcement officials contended that the suits against

French Tourist Held By Police in Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Soviet police have detained a 23-year-old French tourist on suspicion of distributing anti-Soviet leaflets, French sources said today. Jean-Christian Thiriat of Toulouse was seized Sept. 1.

Details of the allegations against him were not known but he was believed to face charges under an article of the criminal code covering "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," the sources said. The offense carries a labor-camp sentence of 6 months to 7 years.

Miss Woods, Bull, Ex-President

Jaworski Suspects That 1 of 3 Erased Section of Nixon Tapes

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Leon Jaworski, the former Watergate special prosecutor, said yesterday that his investigation had determined that one of three persons erased a crucial 18 1/2-minute conversation between former President Nixon and his chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, three days after the Watergate burglary on June 17, 1972.

Mr. Jaworski would not give the names of the persons but he concurred with an interviewer who said it had to be Mr. Nixon, Rose Mary Woods, who was Mr. Nixon's personal secretary for more than 20 years, or Steven Bull, who was the President's personal aide.

"I'm not certain but it's my judgment that only one of them did it," Mr. Jaworski said in response to a statement by Dan Rather on the CBS-TV program "60 Minutes."

The 18 1/2-minute gap is one of the last remaining mysteries of the Watergate episode. The gap consisted of a buzzing sound that obliterated a conversation in which Mr. Nixon instructed Mr. Haldeman to take certain "public relations" moves to "top" the effect of the break-in at Democratic national headquarters.

On the Attack

"We should be on the attack—on diversion," Mr. Haldeman's notes of the conversation say.

The gap was crucial because it would have shown how much the President knew about the break-in shortly after it took place.

Following is a transcript of the Jaworski interview yesterday:

Q—Who erased that 18 1/2-minute section of the very important tape, a conversation between Richard Nixon and H. R. Haldeman just after the break-in?

A—"In my own judgment, it came down to three people. I will not mention their names because it would be unfair for me to do so since we didn't have enough proof to indict any of them. But, as I said once to some member of my staff, when you have three who could have done it, you have two too many to return an indictment."

Q—Well, you can't mention the names, but it's obvious that it's Richard Nixon, Rose Mary Woods and Steven Bull. Now, you say you don't want to mention the names, but, question: Are you certain in your own mind that only one of the three people could have done it?

The Early Erasure

A—"I'm not certain but it's my judgment that only one of them did it. Now, the early erasure Rose Mary Woods admitted, but she said it couldn't have taken over four or five minutes, where

we had 18 1/2 minutes gone. And, very frankly, the first few minutes was not the most damaging part, as we constructed the events."

Q—All right, who, indeed, erased the rest of it?

A—"I don't know."

Q—"I have to believe that you have in your own mind a pretty good idea, or you think you have an idea who erased that."

A—"I think you are correct in your suspicion. But I'm not going to say who I think erased the rest of it."

Q—Are we ever going to know who erased it?

A—"I don't think so... unless somebody confesses. And I don't think anyone's going to confess."

Later in the interview, Mr. Jaworski said that he did not think that President Ford had made a deal with Mr. Nixon for a pardon. He also said that he had not been surprised at the



Leon Jaworski

pardon, because Mr. Ford's counsel, Philip Buchen, had asked him numerous questions about the investigation and about whether he thought it would have been possible for the former president to get a fair trial. Mr. Jaworski said he did not think Mr. Nixon could have gotten a fair trial after all the publicity that the case had received.

Smoker Who Stops Is Found To Reduce Risks in Old Age

By Morton Mintz

COLD SPRINGS HARBOR, N.Y., Sept. 13 (WP).—A new British study shows that longtime cigarette smokers who break the habit will drastically reduce the likelihood of suffering a severely disabling lung disease in old age.

This finding challenges the conventional medical wisdom that a person who stops smoking in middle age does so too late to save himself from chronic obstructive lung disease, a condition in which the lungs gradually deteriorate.

The ailment, which almost never kills nonsmokers, eventually causes the death of about 10 percent of regular smokers. Over the years, victims gradually become short of breath and unable to walk unaided.

Yet a 40-year-old person who has smoked throughout adulthood is "quite likely" never to become severely disabled by the disease if he quits smoking, said Oxford University biostatistician Richard Peto.

The study—said by authorities to be the largest of its kind—involved twice-yearly thorough checkups from 1961 to 1969 of 793 middle-aged manual and office workers in London.

A Pack a Day

Mr. Peto said that it was nearly impossible to get absolutely reliable figures on how many cigarettes a day those in the study had smoked. Most, he said, had smoked about a pack a day.

The Oxford University Press will publish on Wednesday, in England, a book-length study on chronic lung disease entitled "The Natural History of Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema."

The principal author is Prof. Charles Fletcher of the Royal Postgraduate Medical School in London.

Mr. Peto, a co-author, discussed the results in an interview last week at Cold Springs Harbor Laboratory, where he was attending an international conference of the origins of human cancer. At the meeting, he also presented a report showing a smoker's risk of getting lung cancer "freezes" when he quits, instead of the risk decreasing as widely believed.

The researchers found that among smokers in their chronic lung-disease study, about 25 percent had had notably impaired lungs by middle age. Any smoker whose ability to breathe has been reduced, say, by one-third at age 40, will, if he goes on smoking, probably be severely disabled by age 60, give or take a few years, Mr. Peto said.

"After some years of further deterioration, he will then die," Mr. Peto said.

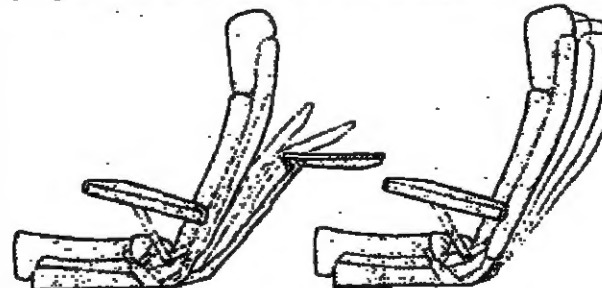
In contrast, if he had quit smoking in early middle age, he would probably have avoided lung deterioration, or at least have postponed it into old age, Mr. Peto added.

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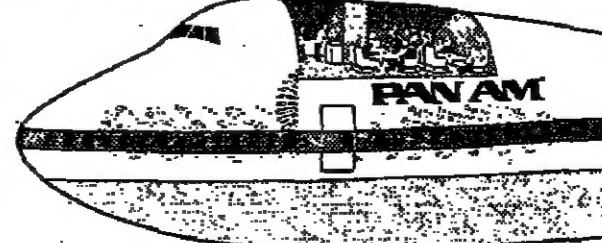
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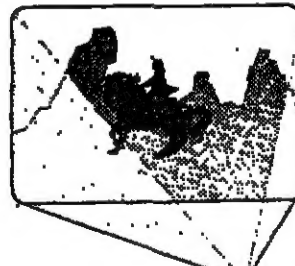
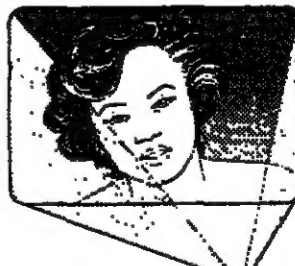
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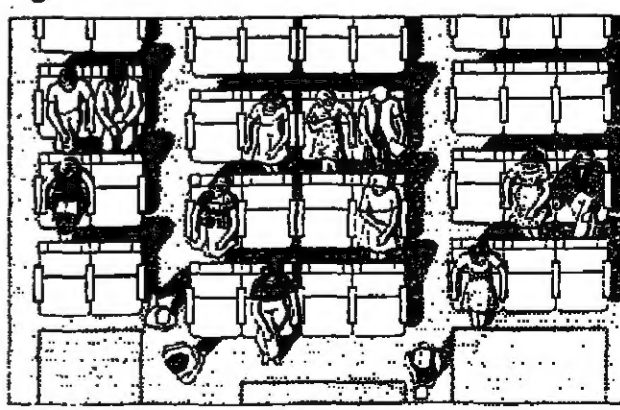
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Mexican Unions Issue General-Strike Call

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Mexican labor unions have issued a call for a general strike to start on Sept. 15, unless workers are given a 10-per-cent raise in compensation for inflation caused by the devaluation of the peso. The Mexican Labor Congress, which represents about 3 million workers, accepted the strike call unanimously at a meeting of union leaders. Employer groups say they are sympathetic to pay-raise demands but that they cannot be held until the peso's level becomes established.

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Acceptance Slow in Coming

Women in Ministry Still Face Uphill Road

By Eleanor Blau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Parishioners more often comment to the Rev. Sue Ellis Melrose on how well her voice carried than on what she said in her sermon.

Clergymen interviewing Marilyn Owen Robb as a candidate for ordination "spent an hour and a half discussing her relationship with her estranged husband and never once brought up theology."

A couple told the Rev. Nancy Grissom that they simply would not feel "as married" if a woman performed the ceremony.

Although the percentage of women in major Protestant seminaries has leaped from about 3 to 35 in the last decade and hundreds of women have been ordained, women ministers still seem to be viewed as no more than curiosities in many churches.

"There have been a few breakthroughs, with women appointed to significant parishes, but it's an uphill fight," reported Sidney Sklar, dean of students at Union Seminary, which has achieved a commitment to make four years ago to increase women's enrollment to 50 per cent.

For the most part, women who find parish work become assistant pastors or serve at rural churches. The same is true for men just out of seminaries but men move on more easily to become senior pastors in large cities with higher pay.

Virtually all the major denominations have made commitments to women's equality in the last few years and have set up task forces to try to help realize that goal.

The highly publicized controversy over the ordination of women in the Episcopal Church, now beginning also among Roman Catholics, has helped draw attention to the issue in Protestant churches, most of which now ordain women. Attitudes seem to be changing, but slowly.

Complicating the situation is a generally tight job market. "With the increased enrollment of women in seminaries comes the question, 'What are we going to do with them?'" observed Burdette Fickman of the National Council of Churches' Commission on Women in Ministry. "In many cases there is immediate bane for the oversupply seems to be on the women."

"As a Presbyterian, I think the situation is bleak," the Rev. Dr. Barbara Zikmund said. "The big difference is in women's perception of themselves as professionals," said Dr. Zikmund, who teaches at the Chicago Theological Seminary. "They are openly saying, 'I want to be a pastor. I like to preach.'"

Some continue to seek the roles sought by women seminarians earlier—in counseling, campus

ministry and as hospital chaplains, for example—or outside the institutional church in, say, women's centers.

But an increasing number of women want parish work and are refusing the once traditional dumping ground for women graduates—as teachers of Christian education. Most persons in the field agree that it is only a matter of time—and visibility—before women ministers are generally accepted.

The Rev. Ann Suzedell of Milton, Mass., a United Church of Christ minister, has found that most of the prejudice against women is based on ignorance. "They've never seen a woman in the pulpit or a woman serving communion," she said. "They can't imagine you in the role. But when they see it works, the resistance quickly fades."

Miss Suzedell, who will soon take a new position in Greenwich, Conn., felt better about job hunting the second time than she did the first.

A woman graduate fresh out of seminary tends to be defensive and angry when interviewers ask irrelevant questions they would

not ask of a man, she said. Now, she added, "I tend to be more composed about the basis for some of these questions. The less defensive you are, the more you can try to get to the fear behind the questions they're asking."

Defensive replies are one of the problems tackled in Training Women for the Ministry, a two-year-old experimental program in the Boston area.

Examining the Image

The program, which includes role-playing, is conducted by a three-member teaching team that, among other things, examines the traditional authoritarian image associated with male pastors.

"We try to show that you can also get things done by helping other people make decisions," Nancy Richardson, one of the teachers, said. "This is training for a different style of ministry."

Dr. Zikmund observed: "Instead of falling into the old patriarchal models, a lot of women—perhaps because they haven't seen themselves in positions of authority—are approaching ministry with an openness that is revitalizing. They have no habits and nobody has any agenda to lay on them."

Other developing programs for women in the ministry include a six-week residential seminar at Grailville, a religious community of women in Loveland, Ohio, and a program at the Harvard Divinity School that seeks to determine where black women ministers might serve.

Black women, a small minority among women seminarians, find particularly strong resistance in black parishes in major churches, although not in independent denominations, according to the Rev. Eleanor Giddings Ivory, head of the program, whose grandmother and grandfather were pastors in a Pentecostal church.

Feeling of Support

If the increased number of women ministers has only begun to have impact on local parishes, it is felt with buoyancy and relief among women still in seminaries and those already ordained.

"There's a great feeling of support," said the Rev. Joan Persberg, director of admissions and registrar at Yale Divinity School. The United Church of Christ minister, who was ordained in 1974, remembers when women constituted 10 per cent, not 30 per cent, of the school's student body. "There were no women on the faculty," she said, "and no place for us to live on campus, and it never occurred to any of us to ask why."

Miss Suzedell, who graduated from Union two years ago, recalls being warned there against the "queen bee syndrome," in which a woman, once she gets to the top of her profession, does not help other women. Sometimes even trying to keep them away.

She said she would be glad when the ranks of women were fuller. "It would be nice to be just ordinary and not holding the torch," she said.

New Terms Proposed

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—A task force on equality of women in Reform Judaism began a campaign yesterday to eliminate masculine terminology in Jewish liturgy.

The group's prime ammunition was a mimeographed glossary of substitute words for "Lord," "Father," "King," "Master," "Blessed One," "God," "Almighty," "Blessed One" or "Creator."

"Father" could also become "God," and "King" and "Master" or simply "Ruler," it was suggested.

The glossary was prepared by a special liturgy committee of the New York Federation of Reform Synagogues, an arm of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Edith Miller, chairman of the committee, and assistant to the president of the union, told the group that "we can no longer accept the use of masculine terminology on the basis that it is 'generic' and covers all human-kind."

"We want language which utilizes words encompassing male and female, together and as one," she said.

Cameroon Rail Crash

Takes Over 100 Lives

YAOUNDE, Cameroon, Sept. 13 (UPI).—More than 100 persons were killed and about 300 injured when two crowded passenger trains collided head-on Thursday night, survivors said here.

The accident occurred near Douala, about 150 miles west of here, when the engineer of one train left a station without receiving notice that the track was clear, the passengers said. The government opened an inquiry.

London Subway Snarled

LONDON, Sept. 13 (UPI).—London's vast subway system halted last night when a power failure cut electricity to more than three quarters of the system's 250 miles of track. At least 120 trains were halted for 50 minutes.



EARLY VOTES—West German voters crowd a polling station in Frankfurt to cast ballots for the Bundestag. Although the official election is on Oct. 3, voters who are living away from their home towns may fill out absentee ballots now.

Obituaries

Novelist Carl Carmer, Wrote About N.Y. State, Alabama

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Carl Carmer, 82, a novelist and editor of upstate New York, died Saturday in Bronxville, N.Y., after a long illness. He lived in Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Although he gained national attention with a prose work about Alabama folkways ("Stars Fell on Alabama"), Mr. Carmer was essentially a New York State man. It was upstate New York that he identified with, mined for his books, wrote about at length and had an enormous affection for. "Listen for a Lonesome Drum," "Dark Trees to the Wind" and a novel, "Genesee Fever," set in the period right after the Revolution, were among the books that exploited New York State materials.

Carl Lamson Carmer came to his New York State heritage naturally, by birth one might say. "Most of upstate New York is real home country to me," he wrote in 1937. "I was born in Cortland... and returned at a very early age to Dryden, where the Carmers had been farming since (the time of) my Dutch great-great-grandfather." Hamilton, where he went to college, was also part of the tradition. "Most of my male elders

in the family had preceded me." In 1921 he was appointed associate professor of English at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa.

Alabama, where he remained six years, he wandered through the backwoods areas, listened to the native tales, picked up local lore, visited isolated mansions and noted down the color, the peculiarities, the characteristics of the region.

He did not restrict himself to New York. He wrote about the Mormons, about "The Susquehanna" in a parallel volume to "The Hudson" and, on his own radio show, dealt with national folk heroes and folk myths.

He was president of the Author's Guild of the Author's League of America, president of the Society of American Authors, a director of the American Civil Liberties Union and head of the American Center of PEN, the international society of writers and editors. He was editor of "Rivers of America" and a frequent lecturer and speaker as well as a writer of books for children.

Paul Clarke

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Paul Clarke, 28, a principal dancer with London's Festival Ballet, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Clarke had danced last on Friday in the ballet's season-ending performance and had been scheduled to play the Russian dancer Nijinski in a forthcoming movie.

It had not been suspected that he had a heart ailment. Mr. Clarke joined the Festival Ballet in 1973 after dancing with the Royal Ballet.

Mrs. Geraldine Bodrero

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Mrs. Geraldine Bodrero, founder of the San Francisco Ballet Guild, once described as "the most beautiful girl in America" by the Prince of Wales—later King Edward VIII—died in a hospital here Friday after a lengthy illness, her family announced yesterday.

Mrs. Bodrero and her artist husband, James, divided their time between San Francisco and their ranch in Marbella, Spain. She recently presented her collection of books on ballet to the San Francisco Dance Archives for the Performing Arts.

Gen. Robert K. Taylor

SOUTH LAGUNA, Calif., Sept. 13 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Robert K. Taylor, 74, who commanded the U.S. Army Air Corps unit that dropped the first atomic bomb at the close of World War II, died here Saturday, a family spokesman said yesterday.

During World War II, Gen. Taylor was the chief of staff of the 15th Air Force Division in Italy before taking over command of the 20th Division, which dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima. He also served as commander of Allied intelligence forces in Europe, directly under Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

Terrorist Carlos

Said in Belgrade

BONN, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—West Germany learned last week that the international terrorist Carlos was believed to be in Yugoslavia and contacted France and Austria in efforts to secure his arrest, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

He said that the government had heard that the Venezuelan Elch Ramirez Sanchez, known as Carlos, and a West German, Hans-Joachim Klein, who both took part in the attack on headquarters of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna last December, were in Belgrade.

Government officials said that Yugoslavia replied that the two men were not Carlos and Klein.

Giscard Uneasy Over Dispute in French Church

PARIS, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today commented publicly for the first time about a dispute between the Vatican and a French archbishop.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing expressed his "concern over whatever can divide the church in France" when he received the French ambassador to the Vatican, Georges Galichon, the presidential spokesman said.

The dispute involves the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, who is leading a crusade to purge the church of what he calls modernist changes. The pope suspended the 70-year-old archbishop from his priestly functions nearly three months ago but received him during the weekend in the papal summer residence at Castelgandolfo.

There is growing fear among France's predominantly Catholic population of a schism in the church. But a poll published in Paris-Match today said that 78 per cent of practicing French Catholics interviewed would follow the pope and only 5 per cent would follow Archbishop Lefebvre in the event of a definitive split between the rebel archbishop and the Vatican. The remaining 17 per cent were undecided.

Leader in France Seeks to Reject Pay-Price Freeze

PARIS, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Prime Minister Raymond Barre appeared today to rule out either a wage or price freeze in his first progress report on the anti-inflation program that the government has been working on since assuming power last month.

Mr. Barre, who replaced Jacques Chirac in the government shake-up, said that his program, details of which will be announced Sept. 22, would not consist of "brilliant and spectacular measures bringing a temporary reduction in inflation, but which later lead to a new round of inflation. We are searching for broad and continuous policy."

Various polls have been published here lately tending to show that the French would like to see some sort of wage and price controls imposed. The newest one, published today in the weekly Le Point, showed that 79 per cent of the population favored a price freeze and 49 per cent, a wage freeze.

Mr. Barre has been holding daily meetings with French labor and industry leaders—including members of the Socialist and Communist opposition—to win support for his economic program. He said today that all groups he had met "were conscious of the need to launch an anti-inflation action."

Tito Delays Visit Of Danish Queen

BELGRADE, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Yugoslavia's President Tito, 84, today called off a visit by a foreign head of state for the second time in a week after doctors began treating him for acute liver trouble.

It was announced Friday that a four-day visit by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, scheduled for next Wednesday, had been postponed on the advice of Marshal Tito's physicians.

An official announcement today said a four-day visit by Queen Margrethe of Denmark had also been put off. The queen's trip was to have begun Sept. 28.

Belgian Farm-Aid Bill

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—The Belgian Cabinet has approved a 9-billion-franc (\$227-million) compensation bill to help cattle farmers hit by the country's worst drought for half a century, Premier Leo Tindemans said.

But Drought Threatens Supply

Small Local 'Gray' Markets Give Vientiane Food Again

By David A. Andelman

VIENTIANE, Laos (NYT).—There is food again in the small neighborhood markets that supply this capital city.

This contrasts sharply with the situation six weeks ago, when meat, fish, poultry and vegetables virtually disappeared from the streets and tables. With a drought threatening their return could be just a brief interlude. Laos, struggling to build a self-sufficient economy after decades of dependence on foreign food and foreign aid, is having a difficult time in the first year since the Communist victory.

Confusing directives from the government, a halt in foreign assistance, the flight of hundreds of thousands of producers and merchants into exile and the sudden closing of the Mekong River frontier with Thailand, as well as natural disaster, have complicated the situation.

When it comes to feeding a family, if you are a government employee—and the Communist-controlled government is far and away the largest employer these days—there is a small network of cooperative stores that, though sparsely stocked, sell rice, canned milk and a few other necessities at official prices.

Most Laotians, including the bulk of government workers, rely on the small open-air village markets that have replaced the sprawling morning markets in downtown Vientiane. They stock up with great uncertainty and irregularity, the basics—rice, meat, fish, poultry, vegetables and sundries—at widely fluctuating prices far in excess of anything in the government stores.

A gray market, it is never officially sanctioned but is tolerated because, as the government found to its chagrin earlier this year, tinkering with it is to risk famine in the major cities.

There is also a whole range of black markets, run openly by Indian and Chinese merchants who still peddle their wares.

In one of the extrajural markets, the Boonsong family has for many years been operating its rice stall on the fringe of the largest of the neighborhood markets in Vientiane.

Mr. Boonsong's wife, who sits behind the sacks, does not take in much money these days—less than 5 per cent profit, compared with more than five times as much two years ago—but at least the stall is open after being closed for nearly a year on orders of the new government.

The rice is costly, she conceded. While the official price is 4,500 kip (\$4.50 at the black-market exchange rate; \$22.50 at the official rate) for 100 kilograms, her rice sells for 6,000 to 35,000 kip, depending on grade and origin. Given typical workers' salaries in the range of 8,000 to 10,000 kip

a month, it is difficult to see a family can make ends meet it goes to the black market.

Elsewhere in the same markets prices are similarly high. There is another element in the food outlook. In the area around Thabong, one of the most fertile rice regions in Vientiane plain, there are reports that the drought that has northeastern Thailand and Laos will reduce rice supply to the danger point later year.

Traces Found Of British Group In Antarctica

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 13 (AP).—An Argentine search is looking for a missing British mountain-climbing expedition the Antarctic has spotted pairs of skis and a tent but signs of life, the official agency Telam said today.

The plane was forced to return to base to refuel shortly after spotting the tent yesterday, but weather prevented it flying back, the agency said. Telam reported from I. Brown, an Argentine research station in the Antarctic, that bad weather prevented ground and air search operations yesterday and today and has many advantages in the sea zone.

The British Embassy in Buenos Aires said it had no new information on the expedition, which set out from a British base to a 6,300-foot Mount Peary. According to Telam, three attached to the base left Sept. 10 on foot and established a camp near Mount Peary. The British climbers carried radio transmitters with them; the last radio contact with the base was last Monday, the age reported.

Strike Delays Trains in Italy

ROME, Sept. 13 (AP).—A 24-hour strike by independent railworkers caused reroutings of dozens of trains and stranded passengers throughout Italy today.

The strike, by the small autonomous Railway Workers' Union, began at 9 p.m. yesterday. It was not observed by the big Italian trade-union federations.

The strike was most acute in southern Italy, particularly Naples and Bari and also Palermo, where local trains connecting with Messina were canceled.

Memorial for Peiper Discussed in Germany

PORZ, West Germany, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—About 400 right extremists met in a bar Porz, near Cologne, last week to plan a memorial to Nazi criminal Joachim Peiper, who is believed, was killed in east France in July.

More than 60 anti-Nazi demonstrators protested outside the bar but a heavy police presence prevented any clashes. The demonstrators discussed a stone monument for Peiper that the German People's Union, a far-right group, was erecting near Dachau in Bavaria. The City Council in Cologne earlier banned the union from holding the meeting in a municipal restaurant there.

Extremists Blast Villa in Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Six armed Corsican extremists blew up a tourist villa at Cargèse, 40 kilometers south of here, Saturday night, police said here yesterday.

The attack was the first action by autonomists since a demonstration Wednesday ended in the destruction of an Air France Boeing 707 airliner at the airport here.

Police said that in Saturday's attack the six men forced about a dozen tourists staying at the villa onto a nearby beach, then blew up the building with explosives. No one was hurt.



TOO MUCH TRUCK—Fire officials in Basel show off the city's new 735,000-franc fire truck, which Swiss federal authorities have ruled is too big (72.5 centimeters too long and 2.5 tons overweight) to take to the road. Changes may boost toll to 1 million francs.

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African Venture

Dr. Kissinger's journey to Africa is a venture onto difficult ground. It is not, however, an "adventure" in the sense that word is usually applied nowadays in foreign affairs. In terms of the prestige of the secretary of state and the administration, it is chancy. The complications of racial issues in southern Africa, as well as the simplifications which pass for principles among the protagonists, make the possibilities of success, for either short or long term, painfully slim. Yet the need for injecting some outside rationality, of offering a bridge to parties separated by such wide and dangerous divisions, may make this Henry Kissinger's finest hour, and provide an instance of genuine courage on the part of Gerald Ford.

Initiatives of this kind, launched during a presidential campaign, are generally and with a good deal of justice viewed with some suspicion. But quite obviously in the present case even success in Dr. Kissinger's African diplomacy—some compromise between blacks and whites there—would bring blasts from conservatives certain the African whites had been sold down the Vaal River or radicals equally sure that the black movement toward freedom had been deflected.

The failure which could very likely ensue would reflect on Kissinger's competence and bring renewed charges, ironically from those who complained of the U.S. role as "world policeman," that Africa had been too long ignored. And Jimmy Carter, who has been saying that the United States should take strong moral stands but abstain from interfering with foreign governments, would find a new argument for his program of virtue without risk.

Yet the possibilities of a vast human

tragedy in southern Africa, with whites fighting blacks, and one black tribe or ideology fighting other black tribes and parties, with not only the governments imposed upon the indigenous Africans in chaos but the imported technologies on which so much of Africa's economy depends reduced to wreckage, are so urgent that whatever hope the Kissinger mission holds out must be sustained.

The U.S. relationship to Africa has been a peculiar mixture of intimacy and remoteness. For those blacks whose ancestors were brought to the United States as slaves, Africa is the homeland, where the cultural roots—which have blossomed in so many forms in America—were planted. And U.S. trade and industry have many ties to that distant continent.

But politically, the United States took almost no part in the colonization of Africa (Liberia is the sole and unusual exception). Africa was long regarded in Washington as a European responsibility, to a far greater extent than Asia or the Pacific Islands. But that responsibility has limits. White southern Africa has rejected it. The United States may just be able—because its power is great and its previous record in Africa unmarred by the old colonialism—to act as mediator.

This may be Dr. Kissinger's last major effort in personal diplomacy. His future in the State Department, whoever wins in November, seems dim. It would be a happier farewell, perhaps, if the secretary were able to tackle some easier feat in some more promising areas (although these are becoming steadily rarer). But the African journey, whatever its results, provides no mean climax to an extraordinary career.

International Opinion

Reform in Spain

The proposals for Spanish constitutional reform unveiled at the weekend still leave many questions unanswered. The reform plan announced by Adolfo Suarez, the Prime Minister, sketches only the broad outline of a new two-chamber parliament to be elected by universal suffrage by June next year. The relative powers of the two chambers are still not totally clear, although it seems likely to be slightly in favor of the lower house; nor is it clear how the Prime Minister and his Cabinet would be appointed under the new system.

More important still, the details of the electoral law, under which the vote will be organized, are still unknown. The provisions of the law, particularly those covering the right to hold meetings and demonstrations, freedom of speech, and the allocation of television and radio time, will be a key factor in assessing the legitimacy of the elections and the parliament that emerges from them. For the moment, there is no indication as to how many parties will contest the elections.

—From The Financial Times.

Socialism in Burma

Burma has been an object lesson in the disaster that can follow the resolute application of Western-conceived socialist policies—not to mention the misuse of Western aid. Socialism was good, constructive, progressive, potentially nation-building if public enthusiasm could be harnessed by the leadership of revolutionary and patriotic brigadiers and colonels. Under Gen. Ne Win's direction year by year parcels of the economy were nationalized and promptly suffered thereby. The more that was nationalized the lower the production, the larger the black market, the greater the corruption. Year after year it went on because the motives were beyond criticism and surely success must be round the next corner. By now disappointment is as widespread that no magic can dispel it.

The political decline has matched the economic. Elections were held and the expected result enabled the government to be formed headed by Ne Win, who had divested himself of his military rank. The change inspired nobody. Apathy soon turned to resentment and to anger. Ne Win himself has retreated into a degree of isolation that has worried the government.

—From The Times (London).

Morale in Soviet Forces

At present there can only be speculation as to the motives that led a young Soviet Air Force officer to land his top-secret weapons system in Japan. But it is worth recalling in this connection that a few months ago radio signals picked up in Sweden suggested that a Soviet Navy crew had mutinied and attempted to seek asylum in Scandinavia only to be forced to submit by Russian troops.

sian Air Force bombardment. A suspicion that these may not be just isolated incidents is encouraged by a recent spate of publications dealing with ideological and disciplinary problems in the Soviet forces.

At the end of July, for instance, Defense Minister Ustinov told political officers that it was not enough for a Soviet soldier to be a master of his weapons. This must be backed up by comprehensive ideological, psychological and disciplinary training. Gen. Yefimov, writing in "Kommunist," recently warned of the "ever more subtle imperialists' propaganda." A rising level of education in the Soviet forces seems to have brought a sharpening of critical faculties.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung.

The British Cabinet Shuffle

Ireland, it would seem, is no longer the graveyard of British political reputations. Ministers who served in Northern Ireland under Mr. Whitelaw received considerable advancement in the Conservative party; now their successes are quite eclipsed by Friday's series of promotions. Mr. Rees, as had long been expected, is elevated to the Home Office.

An Irishman might be forgiven for reacting with cynical wonderment to the advancement to a position which might be a base in the future for a challenge for something even higher, the leadership itself—of Mr. Rees, who presided over a series of disasters in Northern Ireland. Such a reaction would be less than fair. More recently, in spite of the worsening security problems, his reputation has risen somewhat, both in the North and in the Republic. The appointment of Mr. Mason as Northern Ireland secretary gives no grounds for optimism about the possibility of a fresh and imaginative policy initiative. Mr. Mason is a solid and far from brilliant man, who presumably can be trusted to keep a steady course—but no more.

—From The Irish Times

China Loses Helmsman

Mao has departed without really settling the problem of his succession. With Mao Tse-tung dead, the "radicals" who claimed a monopoly on his ideology and who theoretically had the advantage of his political support, have lost much of their strength. Although in the majority on the Politburo and very influential on the Central Committee where the split surfaced, they did not succeed in exploiting to the utmost the disgrace of Teng Hsiao-ping by taking over the government apparatus and the leadership of the army. The "moderates," until now paralyzed by the presence and the charisma of Mao, will be able to make their voices heard. They continue to dominate the central and provincial hierarchies where the nomination of Hua Kuo-feng brought no major changes.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

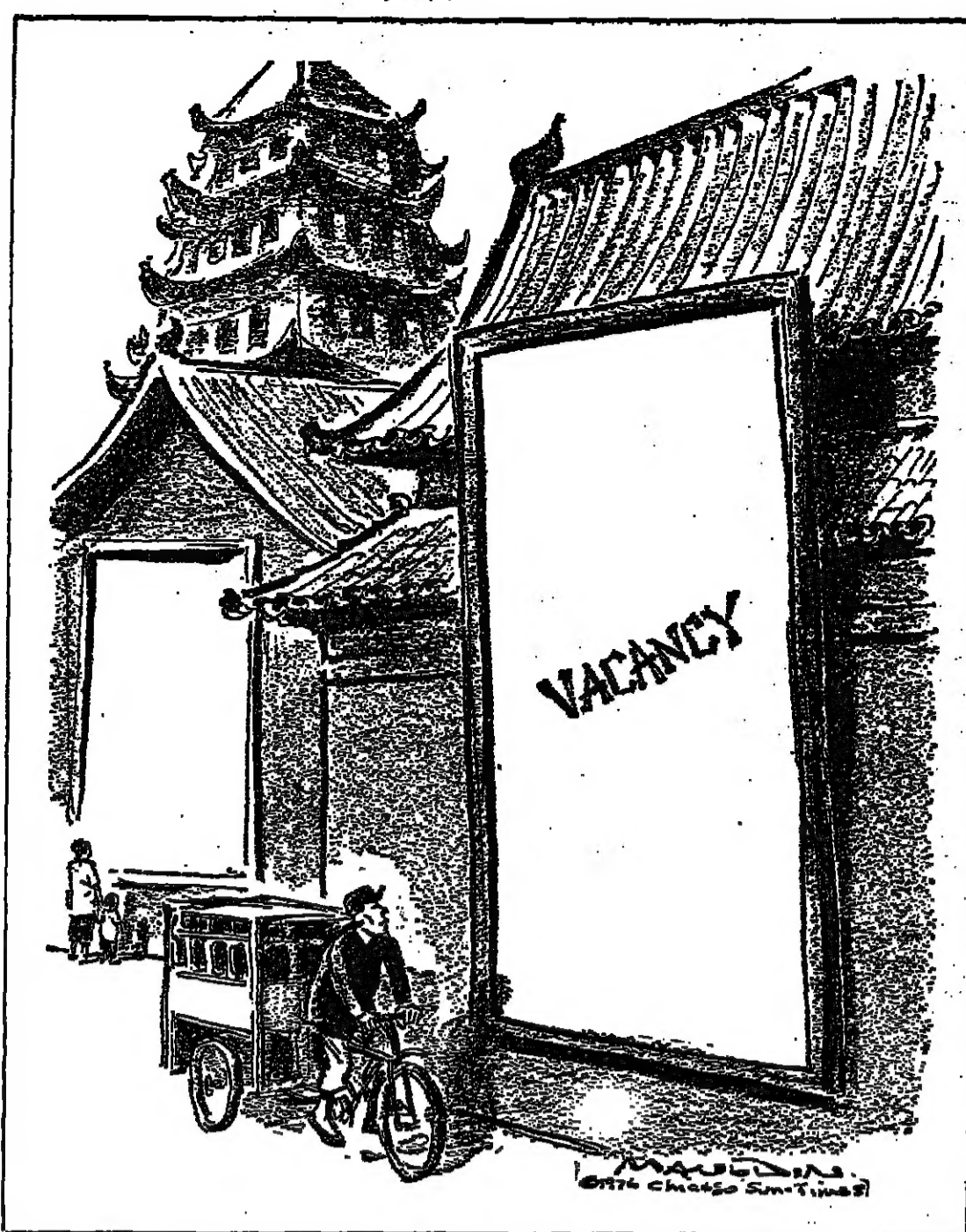
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 14, 1901
NEW YORK—President William McKinley died early this morning as a result of wounds inflicted on him by an anarchist assassin last week. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt now becomes President under the terms of the American Constitution. Mr. McKinley had been thought to be recovering; however, he suffered a relapse as a result of his inability to digest solid food. The whole nation is in mourning as a result of his demise. Mr. Roosevelt will take the oath of office today.

Fifty Years Ago

September 14, 1926
LONDON—The world's longest underground railway came into operation today with the opening of the new "tube" here. The line, which runs from Edgware in north London to Aldenham in south London, was used by 30,000 passengers on its first day in use. The line cost fifteen million dollars to construct and will be known as the "Northern Line." Several other subway lines are being contemplated to serve London's ever-growing populace, now at over 2,500,000.



Semantic Surprise for a Senator

By Anthony Lewis

APTOS, Calif.—Can a 70-year-old Japanese-American professor of semantics who talks to farmers about the concept of the verbal elite be elected a senator from California? The answer appears to be yes.

S.I. Hayakawa has never run for public office before. He registered as a Republican only three years ago. But he rolled over the opposition in the Republican primary, and right now the signs are that he is running ahead of the incumbent Democrat, Sen. John Tunney.

One moment of televised glory propelled this unlikely candidate into politics. He was president of San Francisco State College during the days of student rebellion, and he prohibited demonstrations. On Dec. 2, 1968, a sound truck roared defiance of the ban. Hayakawa climbed on the truck and pulled the speaker wires. The scene, caught by the cameras, made him a folk hero to all who resented the students.

Today he sounds the conservative themes of order, individualism and property. But he is far from your typical right-wing California candidate. There is not a sign of Hollywood in his campaign, and not much of ordinary political organization. He bundles up the highway in a camper. On the platform, he talks in the slow, abstracted manner of an elderly professor.

The other day he roamed around the farm country near Monterey Bay—big for arthropods and brussels sprouts, among other things. In Salinas, to an audience of farmers, he quoted Irving Kristol, the New York University professor and neocon-

servative thinker, on what he calls the anti-busing business bias of the rabble intellectual elite. The farmers looked dazed. Afterward, at a Republican women's lunch in Aptos, he mixed casually delivered conservative philosophy with jokes.

He had been told, he said, that there were now 100 McDonald hamburger shops in Japan. "What a terrible revenge for Pearl Harbor!" When he visited his old parents in Kofu, Japan, sure enough there was a McDonald's. His usual Middle-Western voice slipped into a stilted Japanese accent as he pronounced the name. Laughter. Then: "By God, it made me proud to be an American!" Much laughter.

One of the Republican women brought a copy of his 1938 book, "Language in Action," to be autographed. His picture on the back cover was dark, dapper and sinister. Nowadays he looks comfortably tweedy, sporting the tam-o'-shanter that became his symbol at San Francisco State. He has not used his first name in the past, but now he is introduced fondly as "Doctor Sam."

Big Government

In the political part of his speech he mostly attacked big government. He blamed it, among other things, for the high level of crime among the young. They have nothing else to do, he said, because they are excluded from jobs by minimum wage laws and union apprenticeship rules.

In addition to minimum wage laws, he was critical of federal rules for safe tops on pill bottles

and for staffing of day-care centers.

"Who has delegated to Washington the right to dictate the ratio of children to adults in day care?" he asked. "Is that something we can't figure out for ourselves, for gosh sake? Let's have a society that welcomes adversity."

Rigid as some of his ideas may sound, Hayakawa does not come across as extremist. His oddity as a candidate helps him, too. In California politics, it is a great advantage to be something different. And he scores by saying just what he thinks. Asked what he feels about abortion, he replies: "It's none of the government's damn business."

Tunney is running scared, making his campaign, in good part, an attack on what he calls Hayakawa's "obscure philosophy." He has pressed hard for debates between the candidates, but it appears that none will take place until very late in the campaign.

If Doctor Sam does become a senator, he may ironically owe much to the young radical who challenged Tunney unsuccessfully in the Democratic primary, Tom Hayden. So far, Hayden has not endorsed Tunney, and some of his supporters are going for Hayakawa.

One Hayden backer explained that a Tunney defeat would "show liberals that they can't be wishy-washy." How bankrupt can left-wing politics in this country get? Tunney led the successful effort in Congress to block United States involvement in Angola. His defeat, by however amiable a man of the right, would encourage the very adventurism abroad that Tom Hayden used to oppose.

Letters

The Koh-i-Noor

Pakistan's claim (HT, Sept. 8) to the Koh-i-Noor diamond is not historically well-founded. This gem was discovered at the Kolar mine near the present-day city of Hyderabad, India—hundreds of miles from modern Pakistan. The owner of the mine was a great Persian adventurer, Muhammad Said Mir Jumla, who had made his fortune at the Court of Golkonda (later Hyderabad). He gave the diamond to the Afghan Emperor Shah Jahan in 1656, and later it was in Persia and Afghanistan before arriving in Lahore. In 1849 it was presented by the young Sikh Maharajah of Lahore, Duleep Singh, to Queen Victoria. Thus it left the subcontinent nearly a century before Pakistan even existed.

Any number of individuals, including the Shah of Iran, might make strong claims to the gem on the grounds it was stolen from their royal predecessors. Four nations—India, Persia, Afghanistan and Great Britain—have historical links to the stone which far outweigh those of Pakistan. Perhaps the Koh-i-Noor—which is certainly too large to be considered in good taste—might be cut into a number of smaller gems, all of equal size, and these distributed to all the possible claimants.

ROBERT ALDERMAN.

Paris.

Indispensable Man

Steven V. Roberts's article (HT Aug. 28-29) "Caramanlis: Still Indispensable" was very timely and useful.

Truly, as that Western diplomat exclaimed, it is very encour-

aging that Caramanlis is back on the European scene. Especially for the Greeks of Cyprus and Greece, it is comforting to know that the man who succeeded in bringing about the 1959 Zurich agreement which established Turkey and Greece as guarantors of Cyprus's independence is now handling the serious crises of Cyprus and the Aegean.

Indeed, Caramanlis is still indispensable . . . to NATO.

K. NICOLAUSSEN.

Stockholm.

Yanks Remonstrated

President Ford said that "a solution to the southern African racial problem is to our national interest" (HT, Sept. 9). This reminds me of a conversation I had with a South African in London some 15 years ago. The conversation ended with his telling me, "Why don't you Yanks mind your own bloody race problems in the U.S.A. before you start meddling in our affairs?" Too bad that President Ford never met this chap.

R.P. SULLIVAN.

Villennes-sur-Seine.

Rules of Logic

On the front page of your Sept. 10 issue appears an article containing the following comment on a speech made by South African Prime Minister John Vorster:

"He said the government will adhere to its policy of offering blacks political rights only in the remote tribal homelands that it is creating for them on the least desirable 15 per cent of South Africa's territory."

On Page 4 of the same issue appears an article on one of these homelands which is obtained its independence shortly. It states among other things:

"The new country, carved out of South Africa, will cover 14,300 square miles, making it nearly as big as Denmark. It will have a population of 3 million, comparable to that of Israel. Its terrain, as beautiful and fertile as any in Africa, is enhanced by a 155-mile coastline on the Indian Ocean."

Your readers know that even the most simple rules of logic are not always observed in discussions of South Africa. Nevertheless, I am sure they would like to know which of these two statements is true, since they cannot both be accurate.

M. LE ROUX.

Press Attaché.

South African Embassy.

Paris.

Liberal Alternative

Thanks are due to the International Herald Tribune for publishing the balanced article by William V. Shannon (HT, Sept. 9) on Eugene McCarthy's campaign to offer a liberal alternative to Ford and Carter in the November election. Information on candidates outside the political establishment is always hard to come by, especially for residents abroad. Americans in Europe may be interested to know that they can help McCarthy campaign through the Committee for a Constitutional Presidency if they contact me at this address.

NICHOLAS PALMER.

Lehrvaldevej 2.8g.

DK-2800 Lyngby.

Denmark.

John Dornberg

From Munich:

Schmidt and Kohl debating the 'nondebate' on television to which each claims now to have challenged the other

MUNICH.—There was a period a few weeks ago when it seemed that West Germany's election campaign might run its full course without a single issue for the "ins" to discuss with the "outs."

But now, with only 19 days left before 28 million voters are expected at the polls, a campaign issue appears to have crystallized after all.

After accompanying both "Helmut"—Schmidt and Kohl—on their whistle-stopping trains and listening to their oratory for nearly a week, the issue, I must now conclude, is the campaign itself.

On the one hand there is Kohl, the Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor, insisting that the Social Democrats are conducting an "Olympics of insult and defamation" in which he refuses to participate. But having said that, he then launches into precisely the trades he claims to abjure.

'Horror Pictures'

On the other hand, there is Chancellor Schmidt accusing the Christian Democrats of misleading the country by painting "maudlin horror pictures" and of conducting a campaign that instigates "spiritual civil war." Those accusations having been made, he then depicts members of Kohl's shadow cabinet as "political incendiaries" and "arch-reactionaries."

Next to debating their campaign styles, however, the two politicians are debating "the debate" or, more specifically, the "nondebate" on television to which each claims now to have challenged the other.

The matter came up last month when Kohl expressed the desire to meet Schmidt in a series of TV duels along the lines of the forthcoming encounters between President Ford and Jimmy Carter.

The need for such an electronic confrontation is questionable here. West Germany is a country where important debates in parliament are televised live, and in their entirety. Leading politicians are on screen, either being interviewed or discussing with each other. Several days each week, every week of the year, in part, as a TV producer confessed recently, because they cost the financially hard-pressed networks less to air than professional entertainers.

Kojak Preferred

One might also question how much of the viewing public is really interested. There is a new show, for example, "Citizens Ask—Politicians Answer," in which each of the top candidates faces direct grilling from members of a studio panel of ordinary bourgeois. Last week it was reportedly ignored by an estimated two-thirds of the viewing audience, which tuned in instead to Telly Saravali performing as Lt. Kelly on the competing channel.

Be that as it may, Schmidt rejected the challenge to a duel for several reasons. Meeting Kohl alone in front of the cameras, he felt, would give his opponent unnecessary additional exposure and enhance his prestige. It would also divert attention

from the key role played in the opposition by Franz-Josef Strauss, the leader of its semi-autonomous Bavarian wing, who is generally considered the party's "kingmaker" and behind-the-scenes "strongman."

In the event of a Christian Democratic victory Oct. 3, Strauss would enter Kohl's government as vice-chancellor and finance minister. He has already seen notice that he would take interest in foreign and defense affairs that go beyond the narrow portfolio and membership in the Cabinet.

Who's Bating

"The real opponent and most important opposition figure," Schmidt insisted, "is Strauss. Debate with Kohl alone would be like going into a game where isn't clear who's really bating. Moreover, a Schmidt-Kohl debate would eclipse Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor, Hans Dietrich Genscher, the leader of the Free Democratic party, whose support the left-liberal coalition government depends on."

Then, too, tacticians reason that a series of one-hour debates would have given Kohl plenty of opportunities to dominate the show with the slogans, gestures and platitudes on which he is basing his campaign, while leaving Schmidt insufficient time to spell out reasoned and fact-based replies.

Strategically sensible Schmidt's decision may have been having a devastatingly adverse effect on his campaign thus far.

Not only do opinion surveys indicate that a majority of voters would favor a Schmidt-Kohl TV duel, but the Chancellor, once feared by political opponents as "Schmidt-the-ly," is renowned for sharp, intelligent and witty repartee, is now being accused of "ducking" and has been ridiculed by the opposition as "Schmidt-the-finch."

Twelve days ago, apparently after his campaign managers had second thoughts, and probably late to undo the damage, he offered the alternative proposal of three hours duration, and as a result the two candidates' television duels with Strauss and Genscher—as well.

Predictably, the opposition declined, calling the proposal "grotesque" and "bordering on television-megalomania." The overwhelming public opinion, however, was that the format as sheer length of those sessions would make for some very dull television until election day.

Anglo-Saxon Style

A more viable, politically justifiable and certainly more entertaining proposal would have been a classic Anglo-Saxon style formal team debate with the candidates on each side first presenting their case in alternate appearances at the rostrum, then given equal time to rebut.

But alas, that kind of debate as taught in U.S. high schools and colleges, is almost unknown in West Germany.

At any rate, the nondebate has emerged as a major topic in a classic devoid of real issues and being fought by two men who seem to be an inextinguishable supply of slogans. It is likely to dominate if for the time that remains.

There are, of course, other matters that could determine the outcome of what opinion polls indicate is one of the closest political races ever held here.

Parliament among them is the personality contest between Schmidt, a decisive, authoritative pragmatist with towering international stature, and Kohl, a man whose popularity has risen immensely by projecting an image of himself as "The Good Burglar" from next door. A decade ago, when it was axiomatic around the world that the West German preferred strong leaders who were also respected abroad, the outcome would have been predictable. But the West Germans are changing, and now it is a toss-up.

As a result, it is plausible that just the way a TV debate tips the scales in the U.S. 16 years ago, a nondebate may tip the scales in West Germany next month. That would be an ironic twist in a country where television is perhaps the most widely used forum for political discussion in the Western world.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 13[illegible][illegible]

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These Notes and Bonds have been sold outside the United States of America**

25th August, 1976

[illegible]

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Issue Price of the Notes 99½ per cent.

Issue Price of the Bonds 99½ per cent.

Interest payable annually on 1st September

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Banca Commerciale Italiana Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. The First Boston Corporation Société Générale Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited	Credit Suisse White Wold Limited Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Robert Fleming & Co. Limited Société Générale de Banque S.A. Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
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Agiogene Bank Nederland N.V.	Ramapo Arabie et Internationale d'Investissement (R.A.I.I.)	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
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هكذا آمنه لأهل


NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York values:

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
FOODS							
Corn, No. 2, yellow, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Soybeans, No. 1, yellow, 100 lbs.	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Wheat, No. 2, hard red, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Barley, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Oats, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Flour, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Beans, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Peas, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Lentils, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Chickpeas, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Mustard seeds, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Sunflower seeds, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Flax seeds, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Alfalfa, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Timothy, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Orchard grass, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Alfalfa hay, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Timothy hay, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Orchard grass hay, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Alfalfa pellets, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Timothy pellets, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Orchard grass pellets, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Alfalfa cubes, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Timothy cubes, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Orchard grass cubes, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Alfalfa meal, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Timothy meal, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Orchard grass meal, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Alfalfa silage, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Timothy silage, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Orchard grass silage, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Alfalfa straw, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Timothy straw, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Orchard grass straw, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Alfalfa chaff, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Timothy chaff, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Orchard grass chaff, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Alfalfa dust, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Timothy dust, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Orchard grass dust, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Alfalfa meal, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Timothy meal, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Orchard grass meal, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Alfalfa silage, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Timothy silage, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Orchard grass silage, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Alfalfa straw, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Timothy straw, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Orchard grass straw, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Alfalfa chaff, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Timothy chaff, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Orchard grass chaff, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Alfalfa dust, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Timothy dust, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Orchard grass dust, 100 lbs.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01

U.S. Commodity Prices

Oct	416.30	416.38	416.50	419.40	417.00	
Nov	418.30	418.38	418.50	422.00	420.50	
Dec	420.00	420.04	420.16	424.10	422.60	
Jan	423.00	423.00	423.00	428.10	426.60	
Feb	426.00	426.00	426.00	432.10	430.60	
Mar	429.00	429.00	429.00	436.10	434.60	
Apr	432.00	432.00	432.00	440.10	438.60	
May	435.00	435.00	435.00	444.10	442.60	
Jun	438.00	438.00	438.00	448.10	446.60	
Jul	441.00	441.00	441.00	452.10	450.60	
Aug	444.00	444.00	444.00	456.10	454.60	
Sales:	21.50			439.00	448.10	
COTTON, No. 2 (50.00 lbs.)						
Oct	79.80	79.80	79.80	81.80	77.80	
Nov	79.41	79.41	79.41	81.41	77.41	
Dec	80.70	80.70	80.70	82.70	78.70	
Jan	82.00	82.00	82.00	84.00	80.00	
Feb	83.30	83.30	83.30	85.30	81.30	
Mar	84.60	84.60	84.60	86.60	82.60	
Apr	85.90	85.90	85.90	87.90	83.90	
May	87.20	87.20	87.20	89.20	85.20	
Jun	88.50	88.50	88.50	90.50	86.50	
Jul	89.80	89.80	89.80	91.80	87.80	
Aug	91.10	91.10	91.10	93.10	89.10	
Sales:	21.50			62.20	63.70	
ORANGE JUICE (15.00 lbs.)						
Oct	50.00	49.75	49.40	50.75	49.25	
Nov	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.75	50.50	
Dec	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	51.75	
Jan	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	52.75	
Feb	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	53.75	
Mar	55.00	55.00	54.95	54.95	54.70	
Apr	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	55.75	
Sales:	21.50			54.25	55.80	
GOLD 10.00 (50.00 lbs.)						
Oct	114.80	115.58	114.80	114.50	117.90	
Nov	115.58	115.58	115.58	114.50	117.90	
Dec	116.36	116.36	116.36	114.50	117.90	
Jan	117.14	117.14	117.14	114.50	117.90	
Feb	117.92	117.92	117.92	114.50	117.90	
Mar	118.70	118.70	118.70	114.50	117.90	
Apr	119.48	119.48	119.48	114.50	117.90	
May	120.26	120.26	120.26	114.50	117.90	
Jun	121.04	121.04	121.04	114.50	117.90	
Jul	121.82	121.82	121.82	114.50	117.90	
Aug	122.60	122.60	122.60	114.50	117.90	
Sales:	21.50			114.50	117.90	
PORK BELLIES (35.00 lbs.)						
Oct	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	57.25	
Nov	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	57.25	
Dec	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	57.25	
Jan	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	57.25	
Feb	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	57.25	
Mar	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	57.25	
Apr	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	57.25	
May	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	57.25	
Jun	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	57.25	
Jul	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	57.25	
Aug	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	57.25	
Sales:	21.50			56.00	57.25	

مكتبة امين الاول



**CHRYSLER
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SON CHEF DU DEPARTEMENT GESTION DES FONDS

MISSION :

le titulaire du poste a la responsabilité de toutes les opérations bancaires en France et de la coordination, des opérations de trésorerie au niveau international.

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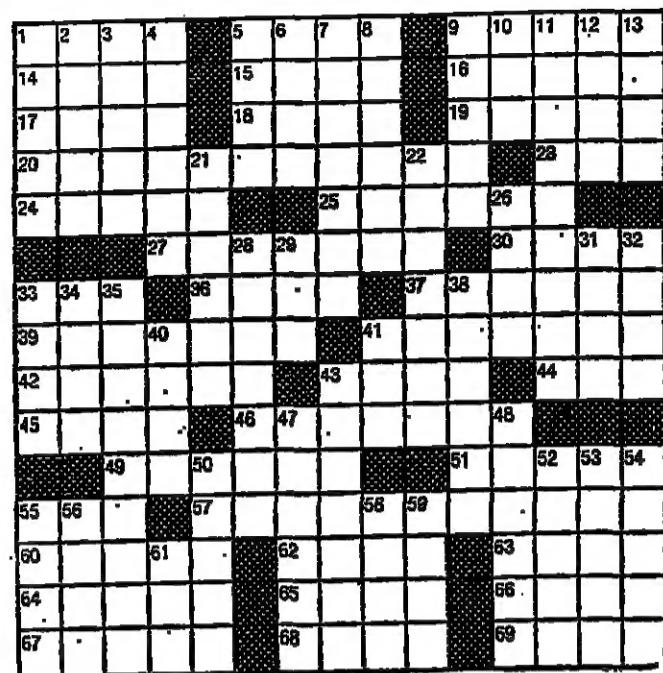
PROFIL :

- homme âgé de 32 ans minimum
- diplômé d'une école supérieure de commerce ou équivalent
- possédant une connaissance approfondie et une expérience pratique de toutes les opérations bancaires (cashmanagement - financement des exportations, réglementation et opérations de change)
- aisance dans les négociations à haut niveau
- parfaite maîtrise de la langue anglaise.

Adresser dossier de candidature, C.V. + photo en précisant la rémunération souhaitée à Chrysler France Administration du Personnel Collaborateurs et Cadres
45, rue Jean-Pierre Timbaud - 78307 POISSY.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

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		1 Place for a watch	54 Sense of stage
		2 Subtle qualities	54 Bright lights
		3 Certain Asians	55 Deft handling
		4 "Last Case"	56 Old Irish frock
		5 Gambler's words	58 Gaelic
		6 Son of Adam	59 Betsy
		7 Closed	61 Biblical word
		8 Famous Democrat	



	F	C	G	F			
MAGARET	19	66	Clear	HAIJED	18	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	33	Rain	MILAN	19	64	Showers
ANKARA	20	80	Clear	MONTREAL	19	66	Cloudy
BATH	20	86	Clear	NORFOLK	19	67	Cloudy
BEIRUT	32	90	Clear	RUSSIA	23	28	Cloudy
BELGRADE	23	85	Clear	NEW YORK	27	69	Sunny
BOMBAY	21	77	Cloudy	PARIS	20	66	Sunny
BURBULES	10	59	Overcast	PASCO	14	67	Cloudy
EUCARANT	-	-	Unavailable	OSLO	17	65	Cloudy
LUDAR	20	80	Clear	PRAGUE	20	67	Cloudy
CARABLANCA	23	73	Cloudy	REIMS	26	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Cloudy	SOPTA	26	71	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	13	73	Clear	STOCKHOLM	17	65	Cloudy
DUBLIN	21	67	Clear	TAKEN	20	67	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	63	Rain	TEL AVIV	31	88	Clear
FLORENCE	21	79	Rain	TUNIS	29	84	Clear
FRANKFURT	21	69	Clear	VIENTIANE	21	67	Cloudy
GEXETA	23	50	Rain	WARSAW	29	71	Clear
HELSINKI	13	59	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	29	69	Sunny
KHARTOUM	21	67	Clear	ZURICH	19	69	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	28	82	Clear				
LISBON	18	66	Cloudy				
LONDON	18	66	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

(Teletype readings; T.S., Clear at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

THE EASTER PARADE

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

DEFT, economical, controlled, carefully shaped—it occurs to me that such a description of Richard Yates' latest novel might be double-edged. If these qualities are usually seen as virtues in a novel, why do I feel dissatisfied after reading "The Easter Parade"? I suppose it seems to me that Yates has been too deft in disposing of his characters, too economical in his view of their choices, too automatic in controlling their fates, while at the same time carrying much tension or carry much conviction.

These people bow down to the imperatives not of life, but of the author's sense of craftsmanship. They are the victims of "good scenes" and "authentic dialogue" of a smoochy coherent and finite vision of human nature. Craft, the master's tool, resembles a kind of alibi, which keeps the characters inside the confines of predetermined form.

Here's an example of what I mean: When Emily's mother dies, she says, "My mother's dead. Whaddya know about that?" Now Emily is presented as a complex, intelligent, educated woman, and the line I quoted is intended to show how Emily's world slipped, how her "intelligence" has degenerated into callous indifference.

It is the sort of line that Hemingway or O'Hara might have used to catch a character in a definitive moment. But perhaps there is no such thing as a definitive moment; perhaps Emily was made to catch them simply in order to risk that line. In this kind of craft is a collusion between character and author. On the evidence of "The Easter Parade," Emily could have as easily not have declined—but what would she have said then? Where would the indispensable tropes "wavy brown hair" and "that her conventional and her grown sons would be the best types of Oldies" have been being to "good sense" as "Why does Emily say it?" Of "The Easter Parade" almost 50 years old and understood anything in life?" She says it because a nice, novelist's ring it because it is the and this is her punch has been groomed, like virgin, to be sacrificed altar of that line.

Emily and her sister Sarah are the two main characters of *The Easter Parade*. Their father, when they are children, works at a newspaper, "writing headlines." They see him as a hero, standing astride every page of the paper; but when they visit him on the job, he is "I'm only a copy desk man, and I'm not a normal father, as it is supposed to be. Normal father say that to his thrilled little daughters? Or does Sarah's husband have a way of saying "shape up" to his children when they are shy? I felt Yates saying "up" to his "children"ing out his little contempt or sarcasms when he was one of characters economical, which might caused his smooth nose or gaup here or there. II Yates were less "The Easter Parade"

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	H	A	T	S	M	E	D	A	L
C	H	O	P	P	I	N	G	O	L
C	H	E	L	L	E	D	E	D	E
C	O	R	E	N	A	L	T	L	A
O	R	I	A	D	S	K	I	N	G
P	A	I	D	S	P	I	R	I	T
S	C	E	E	P	I	E	R	V	A
R	O	B	B	E	R	G	E	R	G
N	E	I	R	A	T	A	R	E	A
O	R	A	S	L	I	P	S	N	A
U	S	A	S	N	A	P	S	M	E

CHATS MEDALS
CHOPPING COLLES
CHELLED EDE
CORENALT LAINE
ORIASKINING
PAIDSPIRITSTEM
SCEETPERVASSAR
ROBBEBERGERG
NEIRATA NATURATE
ORASLIPSINWIS
USA SNAPS MEAT

Doc. 5000

On the diagram North-South reach a reasonable contract, but Smith's bidding left something to be desired. His first bid of one spade was unobjectionable, but he should have bid two no-trump at his next turn. This probably would have encouraged North to jump to four spades. Even at North's bid, East could have bid two-spade bid promised four-card support—a highly dubious agreement—the jump to four spades the club jack from cash the best suit and the diamond queen.

East did better by smoothly leaving South where the high cards of the defending hands. The jack was led from dummy again East resisted the temptation to ducked hopefully, but guessed right by putting king.

The singleton heart queen in the dummy proved to be significant when that suit was led, for three honors appeared on the first trick leaving the jack a

winner in the closed hand. There was no advantage in taking a quick discard, so South's first move was to lead a trump to dummy's queen.

There was some temptation for East to win this trick and understand this club suit would have given the declarer a guess, but in view of the vulnerable overall he would probably have guessed

NORTH
 ♠ K 10 6
 ♥ Q
 ♦ A J 10 8
 ♣ *

WEST
 ♠ 9
 ♥ 10
 ♦ Q
 ♣ K 9 5

right. If he had put up the club king, he could have emerged with an overtrick by discarding

NORTH (D)

SOUTH
♠ 853
♥ 4
♦ Q52
♣ 105

WEST EAST

♠ 97 ♠ AJ4 fused by East's quick-
 ♥ 1032 ♥ K98765 vere and led a second
 ♦ K96 ♦ 4 play that offered very
 ♣ Q9862 ♣ A43 East took his two
 SOUTH ners and played a
 ♠ 8322

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West	
1 ♠	1 ♥	1 ♠	Pass	She faint, hope, she
2 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass	would fall singleton
Pass	Pass			fallen, the defender
				diamond king and two
				for down two.

West led the heart two.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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ORFOL

NIAMEA

TIMLEG

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

“ ”

(Answers tomorrow)

Jambles: PLUSH DIRTY TANGLE INFANT

Answer: You wouldn't expect to find such people working on an airplane, *FLY* enough—**FLIGHTY**

A cartoon illustration of a man in a suit and hat looking into a kitchen. A woman is cooking at a stove, and a young boy in a sailor suit is standing in the foreground. The man is shouting "Bok!". The scene is set in a kitchen with a stove, a sink, and a table with food. The man is standing in a doorway, looking in. The woman is standing at the stove, looking towards the man. The boy is standing in the foreground, looking towards the man. The man's speech bubble says "Bok!". The signature "F. H. Brown" and the date "9-14" are at the bottom right.

"YOU SPOSE THIS IS WHAT HEAVEN IS GONNA
SMELL LIKE, MOM?"

هذه امانة الامل

PEOPLE: *A Bus-Jumping Record (And Some Legs) Break*